

**Amendments To The Specification:**

**Please add the following line/paragraph on page 5, line 8:**

Fig. 2a is a plan view of the apparatus illustrating plates having multiple nests.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 30 as follows:**

Fig. 3 illustrates a side view of the plates 2, 3 including dowel holes 23 and affixing holes 25. The second plate ~~9~~2 may be affixed to the third plate ~~11~~3 through affixing holes 25. Screws may be used to affix the plates together. The first plate 1 (not shown), the second plate 2 and the third plate 3 may slide along a dowel or rod that may be disposed within the dowel holes 23. Frictional forces must be overcome when moving the first plate 1 into contact with the second plate 2 or when moving the plates out of contact with one another. In order to better accommodate the potentially greater diameter of a marker band in relation to the catheter shaft plate 2 may have a nest 9 more deeply recessed than the nest 11 of plate 3. The less deeply recessed nest 11 of third plate 3 provides an edge inhibiting movement of a marker band disposed in the more deeply recessed nest 9 upon movement of the first plate 1 when the second position is being reached. It should also be noted that a single plate may be constructed having dimensions and nests substantially identical to the combination of plates 2 and 3. ~~It As~~ shown in Fig. 2a, it should also be noted that each plate may have multiple nests (7 and 7', 9 and 9', and 11 and 11') with recessed portions of a wide range of geometries. In addition, the plates may be adjustable so they may slide in a direction normal to the longitudinal 5. Thus, by sliding one plate, various recessed portions in one plate may be longitudinally aligned to a single recessed portion of another plate. This may aid in adjusting the assembly for first cylindrical members and/or second cylindrical members of different sizes.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 22 as follows:**

In order to properly position the tubular ~~member 15~~member 15 onto the shaft 17, the tubular member may be disposed about the shaft 17 in any manner desired and the exposed ends of the elongate body 17 may be fittingly disposed in nests 7,11, while the tubular member

15 is partially fittingly disposed in nest 9. As shown in Fig. 5 the first biasing force may be deactivated and the first plate 1 acquiesces to the second biasing force such that the first plate 1 may contact the tubular member 15 as it moves toward the other plates. The tubular member 15 has a diameter greater than that of the nest 7 of plate 1, thus tubular member ~~5-15~~ may be moved over as the first plate 1 moves toward and against the adjacent plate 2. In Fig. 6 the plates are in the second position wherein the tubular member 15 and the elongate body 17 are aligned in the desired positioned. Fig. 7 illustrates the side view of plates 2, 3 wherein the tubular member 15 is disposed in nest 9 and the elongate body 17 is disposed in nest 11. After the tubular member 15 and elongate member 17 are joined they may be removed from the nests 7,9,11. With the first biasing force again activated, the first position may be maintained as shown in Fig. 1. Where the tubular member 15 is a marker band and the elongate body 17 is a catheter shaft, once positioned in the manner described, the marker band 15 may be crimped or otherwise fixedly engaged to the catheter shaft 17 to prevent undesired longitudinal displacement.